

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 5, 1915

NUMBER 23

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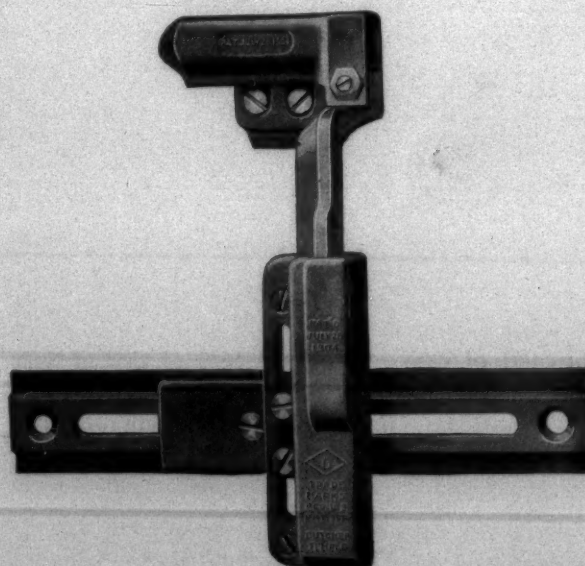
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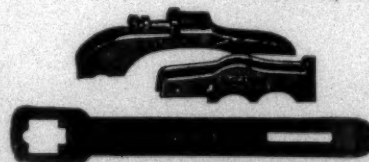
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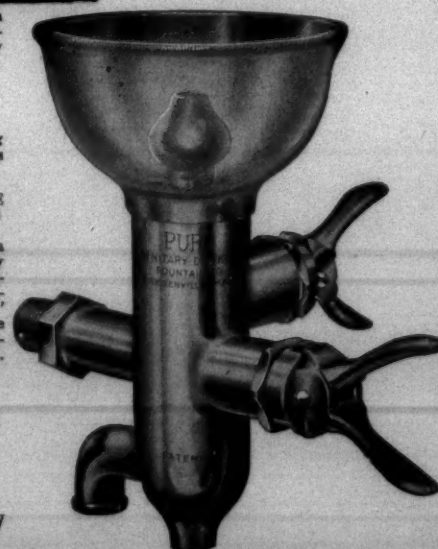
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME IX

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 5, 1915

NUMBER 23

## Chinese Cotton Goods Trade in 1914

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell.

The total net imports of cotton manufactures into China during 1914 amounted in value to 178,259,045 haikwan teals (\$119,433,560), as compared with 182,419,023 haikwan teals (\$133,165,887) in 1913. These figures are obtained from the Report on Foreign Trade of China and Abstract of Statistics, which has just been published by the Chinese Maritime Customs. As an indication of the ability of Chinese merchants to withstand adverse conditions, the European war and its effect on trade, the value of the imports, in haikwan teals and in gold, exceeded those of any other year except 1913 since 1905-6, when the cotton-goods trade reached an abnormally high level owing to the Russo-Japanese war and the extraordinary demand for cloth that accompanied it.

The total net imports of all kinds of goods into China in 1914 amounted in value to 557,109,048 haikwan teals, the purchases of cotton manufacturers, therefore, constituted approximately 32 per cent of the total foreign imports into the country. In his report on the trade the Statistical Secretary of the Maritime Customs states that, assuming a population of 400,000,000, the Chinese in 1914 purchased foreign goods to the value of 93 cents per head, of which about 30 cents was spent on cotton goods.

It will be noted that notwithstanding the European war, the depredations of brigands (which practically paralyzed trade in some of the central Provinces during the first part of the year), and the generally unfavorable market conditions that resulted from the loss of several important outlets for Chinese products, the teal value of the imports of cotton piece goods was slightly greater in 1914 than in 1913. The gold value, however, was less, being \$80,214,038 in 1913 and \$74,482,707 in 1914. This was due to the fact that the value of the haikwan tael was only \$0.68 in 1914, as compared with \$0.73 in 1913. A still greater decline took place in the gold value of imported cotton yarn and thread, which fell from \$52,951,849 in 1913 to \$44,950,853 in 1914.

The most significant fact regarding the trade in 1914 was the continued increase in the imports of Japanese piece goods and the decline in the imports of American goods. For example, 4,499,433 pieces of Japanese gray sheetings were imported during 1914, as compared with 3,397,362 pieces in 1913, an in-

crease of 30 per cent. Similarly, the imports of Japanese gray drills rose from 1,677,111 to 2,190,155, while the imports of American drills fell from 525,291 to 145,719 pieces. Japanese manufacturers also made notable advances in jeans, gray shirtings, and the goods classified in the statistics as "Japanese cotton cloth," which is a general term that includes a variety of narrow gray and colored fabrics made in imitation of the goods woven on hand looms in China. The Japanese have been very successful in this line of goods, and the trade is steadily increasing.

The statistics of the trade in 1914 very forcibly confirm the statement that has frequently been reiterated in the reports of consular officers and commercial agents, viz., that the imports of Japanese gray sheetings and drills into China are increasing so rapidly at the expense of similar goods from the United States that the American share in the cotton goods trade—which has heretofore been largely confined to the two lines mentioned—is growing smaller year by year. This fact and the increasing competition of sheetings and drills woven in Chinese cotton mills make it imperative that American cotton manufacturers turn their attention to the production of other lines of goods, particularly gray and white shirtings, prints, and cotton italians—in which the Japanese do not compete but which are supplied in large quantities by England—if they desire to participate in the vast cotton-goods trade in this large and important market.

The following remarks of the Statistical Secretary with reference to the trade in 1914 are interesting:

"The year was a bad one for this (cotton goods) trade and commenced with prices that were below the cost of replacement, but a fairly high exchange made importers hopeful of improvement in conditions. Unfortunately, stocks were heavy in the hands of importers and dealers, and both parties were anxious to deplete their holdings. Although the demand in the interior was good, the restriction of credit by the Chinese banks placed great difficulties in the way of dealers, who were, moreover, unwilling to order fresh goods until they had disposed of their stock. The consequence was a complete deadlock. With the approach of the Chinese New Year, however, the demand became so imperative that the Chinese banks be-

gan to grant more extended facilities and a very brisk business set in that lasted until May. Then a lull commenced. The Chinese dealers would not offer higher prices for future importations while there were plentiful stocks available for their immediate requirements, and importers were unwilling to part with their goods at current prices and hoped that a favorable turn in exchange would assist them out of their difficulties. Then came the war, with depressed exchange and, rather fortunately for the holders of stocks, kept-back supplies, the remainder of the year being characterized by a hand-to-mouth trade. There were considerable developments in the local cotton industry, almost all the mills having largely added to the number of their spindles, and there can be no doubt that both yarn and cotton piece goods will, in the future, feel more and more the competition of Chinese manufacturers.

At the instance of the Japanese and Chosen (Korean) Railways a reduction of freight of 30 per cent on 11 kinds of through cargo carried by the Antung-Mukdan line, including cotton-piece goods and yarn, was inaugurated by the South Manchurian Railway on May 1. A similar reduction in favor of steamer-borne cargo was extended to the same goods when carried by the Darien-Mukden and Newchwang-Mukden lines. Leading Japanese exporters of cotton goods to Manchuria have organized a Japanese Cotton Exporters' Association, the declared object of the association being to enhance the reputation of Japanese cotton goods in Manchu-

rian markets by stopping the export of goods of inferior quality and to maintain standard prices. These factors, combined with the agreement of May 29, 1913, under which dutiable goods imported into Manchuria from or through Chosen, and exported from Manchuria to or through Chosen, by rail via Antung are allowed a rebate of one-third of the tariff duty, have had a marked influence in encouraging the trade in Japanese cotton goods at the expense of British and American manufacturers."

The important effect of the reduction in freight rates and the tariff on goods shipped via Antung is indicated by the fact that during 1914 the direct imports of all kinds of goods at Antung amounted in value to 12,853,229 haikwan teals, as compared with 6,226,536 haikwan teals in 1913.

There are as yet no signs of improvement in the depressed conditions of the cotton-goods trade in China, which has continued for almost a year. The imports have shrunk to less than half the usual amount, and the movement of stocks in the country is very slow. The deliveries from stocks, however, have greatly exceeded the imports, and this fact alone has a natural tendency to give a more healthy tone to the market.

The following table shows the imports and deliveries of gray and white piece goods at Shanghai during the period January 1 to June 10 in 1914 and 1915 and the stocks on hand on June 10 in these two years:

From this table it will be seen (Continued on Page 7).

Articles	Imports Jan. 1 to June 10		Deliveries Jan. 1 to June 10		Stocks on hand June 10	
	Pieces 1914	Pieces 1915	Pieces 1914	Pieces 1915	Pieces 1914	Pieces 1915
Gray Shirtings:						
European	1,595,305	738,281	1,565,235	1,408,765	1,489,591	729,390
American			19,125	10,005	213,295	235,075
Japanese	13,338	18,630	11,048	32,570	6,020	12,300
T. cloths:						
32-inch	99,640	25,570	137,676	94,419	166,431	78,398
36-inch	17,932	6,940	12,406	8,340	29,542	37,277
Indian, 32-in. and 36-in.	400		1,780	810	(*)	(*)
Japanese	32,426	27,517	12,030	14,530	33,296	16,887
Drills:						
English and Indian	9,372	2,690	10,861	7,547	27,289	18,207
Dutch				620	(*)	(*)
American	33,780		86,455	47,505	242,370	159,515
Japanese	83,051	29,937	68,190	30,320	17,241	11,187
Jeans:						
English, and Indian and Dutch	687,074	332,351	342,441	240,320	553,703	485,065
American	10,000		5,380	4,670	4,280	(*)
Japanese		30,840		24,680		18,870
Sheetings:						
English and Indian	106,960	7,340	51,910	63,081	223,046	156,430
American	274,860	43,880	485,275	267,540	267,665	250,325
Japanese	24,800	45,020	38,230	50,600		3,240
White Shirtings:						
European	1,651,033	690,100	1,649,000	1,659,005	1,712,502	585,303
Japanese	16,172	16,102	14,740	18,690	2,482	(*)

(\*) Figures not available.



# PREPARATION OF WARPS

One of the most common arrangements for preparing warps for colored fancy cloths is the one of winding and section warping, and as the preparation has considerable influence on the finished fabric it may be advisable to review the process and point out the chief items of interest. In the first case it must be borne in mind how advisable it is that the arrangement of the departments should be as progressive as practicable, and all trucking about of the yarn and bobbins avoided as far as possible. The yarn store should be near to the winders, and the yarn should be ready for the winder when she requires a further supply, and the booking must be done with the utmost dispatch. The bobbin store should also be near at hand and convenient so that the winder can obtain a supply quickly. The winder's primary duty is winding and any loss of time in obtaining the necessary material is a direct loss, and either the winder will be below the reasonable week's wages, or an excessive amount is being paid to compensate for the loss. If a standard rate obtains in the district it is only likely that the best and most capable workers will be found where the officials see there is no unnecessary loss of time, and there is not only a greater output from a smaller amount of outlay in machinery, but there is also less waste made by the superior and more businesslike operatives which are obtained.

This point should be kept in mind when training operatives on the winding machinery, and it is good practice to give a learner a start on a few ends, and only advance her number of ends as she earns the maximum amount of wages in ratio to the number of ends upon which she is employed. In this way the girls find dispatch part of business, and is usually a success except that it may be necessary in odd cases to again reduce if a worker falls in ratio of earnings by inattention to work. It is of course an easy matter for the overlooker to detect the dilatory worker from the one who from temporary physical condition may relax her efforts, in which latter case due consideration would be given.

When the winder has obtained her bundle of yarn the first important item is straightening the hanks or opening them out so that the thread will unwind without any turning over of the hank with its consequent pull. As the yarn is sized shaking of the yarn is allowed, but as occasionally small patches of size are found on the yarn the winders are tempted to rub the place to get it free. The practice should not be allowed, as the yarn is apt to be fractured, or at least weakened in such places, and instead should be gently pulled asunder, or if too bad for this treatment they should be returned to be again wetted and freed by the sizer.

The hank that is improperly straightened or one with patches of

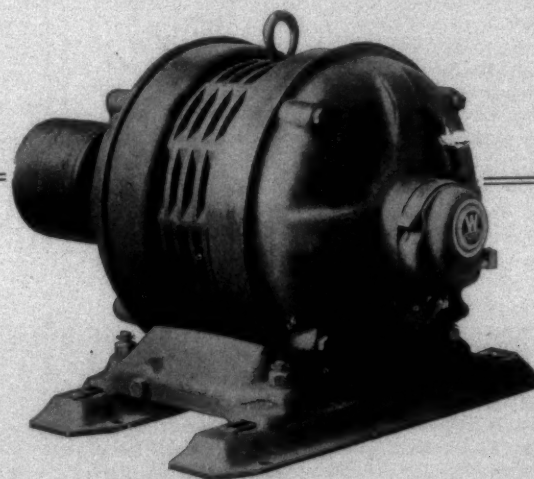
size pluck at the thread as it unwinds and it frequently breaks down, and causes additional waste and piecing up. The kind of knot to be tied on the thread is on important item, and the one usually preferred is the weaver's knot because of its small dimensions, and for fine reed cloths this form of knot is usually insisted upon. For plain cloths in addition to smallness of knot the shortness of the fashes or outstanding ends of the thread is an essential feature and any long ones are likely to cause considerable trouble by getting entangled in the sheds and forming small floats, and some breakage of yarn. Even when the winder exercises care in this

matter the weaver finds the reelers' knots are a constant source of trouble from the same reason, in addition to the clumsiness of the knot, the same kind of knot is tied by the knotting machines, but the length of lash is avoided as they are clipped off short.

The fault of this knot is the large shoulder formed on one side, and this outstanding projection is constantly getting in contact with the reed in its traverse to and fro.

If the reeler makes large knots or bunches up the yarn in a knot it usually passes through to the weaver, as it is not practical to have a close guide on the drum winding frame, because the guide provided

for the purpose of catching the lumps would also rub off the size which it is necessary to retain on the thread if we must have good weaving. The guides should also for this reason be periodically examined and repaired as the constant traverse and the drag of the thread is apt to cut a file-like edge to the guide, and this will to a great extent remove size from the yarn. The traverse and the position of the guider require most attention. The traverse should be sufficient to make the bobbin level from flange to flange, because if too long the edges are built up, and are frequently cut by their contact with the drum, or highly glazed by friction as the



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The following list showing some recent installations and contracts of Type CS motors ranging from 300 to 4000 horsepower:

Eagle & Phenix Mills	Georgia	J. & J. Dobson	Pennsylvania
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Flint Mfg. Co.	"	Livingston Worsted Mills	Rhode Island
King Cotton Mills	"	River Spinning Co.	"
National Yarn Mills	"	Ludlow Mfg. Associates	Massachusetts
Ozark Cotton Mills	"	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	"
Revolution Cotton Mills	"	Waltham Bleachery	"
Rosemary Mfg. Co.	"	West Boylston Mfg. Co.	"
Scotland Cotton Mills	"	Mishawaka Woolen Co.	Indiana
American Viscose Co.	Pennsylvania		

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sides are the only contact and do all the pulling round of the bobbin and drawing up of the yarn. If the traverse is too short a soft-side is produced and often a hollow place into which the thread falls, and when unwinding in the next process it jerks at the bobbin, and if it does not break the thread the bobbin is given an impetus which causes it to revolve quickly, and deliver a length of thread without the slightest tension.

The setting of the traverse is frequently needed and requires supervision as the common cause of its irregularities is the dropping of a bobbin from the drum or holder when feeding the machine, and the machine if only slightly affected is often allowed to go on in this way in preference to a confession of the mishap and an immediate resetting.

A reasonable amount of tension should be placed on the ryce or swift, and a small strap is more effective for this purpose than a simple piece of band which is often used. If the tension is insufficient weak places may be passed forward to the loom instead of being taken out at the process likely to cause the least delay, and also the bobbin is soft and the broken thread is difficult to find, for instead of its lying on the surface, as it does on a firm bobbin, it becomes embedded in the soft mass and is not easily found. When finding the thread the winder scratches the bobbin, and in so doing often passes the thread under an adjacent thread and if pieced up in this way it will frequently run without breaking for a considerable distance, but the extra drag put upon loose waste should be kept away in the winder's special pocket as otherwise it is frequently taken on the bobbin with the thread, and if very tight it will break it down when unwinding, but if not so tight it forms a ring of yarn round the bobbin, and at intervals in the traverse of the thread across the bobbin in the unwinding of the same, in the warping frame a drag is put upon the thread by its having to pull under the ring of waste. Repairing bobbin heads are often a cause of irregular delivery of the yarn from the uneven balance of the bobbins, and the oblong holes in bobbins of long life are also a cause of their irregular running, and frequent jumping out of the warper's creel, and any that get very bad in this respect should either be rebushed or destroyed. The introduction of paper bobbins has done away with bobbin repairs to a considerable extent as breakages are not frequent, and all damaged bobbins are generally destroyed.

Extreme care must be taken that all bobbins are exactly the same lift or distance from flange to flange, or it will be impossible to obtain a satisfactory traverse of the guider, because if there are two widths no matter how slight the difference the traverse must be set to suit the one with the shortest lift. In the regulation of the winding room care should be taken to prevent as far as possible any liability of mixing the sorts, and the numbering of each winder's bobbins should be insisted upon, as not only does it keep each

one responsible for defective work, but in case of accidental mixing of the yarn the number on the bobbin is often a guide when sorting out the mixture. It is not good practice to fill bobbins above the flanges as the yarn is so easily pushed over the side of the bobbin, and is liable to run over the side and round the creel peg when warping, which causes immediate breakage of the thread. It is not generally known with what ease a bobbin may be straightened after a quantity of yarn has fallen over the side, but if the loop of yarn is cut and both ends are brought to the opposite side of the bobbin a perfect lease of the threads is formed, and by picking out one from each side and tying them together, commencing nearest the bobbin head and working towards the centre, when the whole have been pieced up in this way the continuity of the thread is completed and the yarn may be unwound, the only defect being the additional number of knots on the yarn. The waste made in this process is one requiring careful watching, and the impatient winder may break off the small remnants of hanks if a breakage only leaves a few yards on the ryce, or a broken hank is often likely to be made into waste by attempting to rectify the same on the ryce instead of lifting it to the readying pole and dividing off the broken part in a proper manner according to the construction of the hank.

Although excessive waste should be carefully guarded against, it is not wise to make the winder afraid of bringing in the waste that is made, or the tendency to let it lie on the floor and be swept with the dirt at the greatly reduced value is more difficult to check, and further leakages in other ways may ensue.

Some firms appoint one of the more expert winders to straighten all broken hanks and in this way some saving is obtained, as the straightening is not usually done to the last thread, as is most likely if the straightener has to wind the yarn herself.—Textile Recorder, of Manchester, Eng.

#### Woolen Mills Refuse Orders.

It rarely happens, state advices just received from Huddersfield, England, that manufacturers refuse business, and it is more unusual still for them to do so upon an extensive scale. Yet this has been happening recently. That they are in this unusual position is to some extent due to the activity in the home trade, as a result of which a number of firms are booked a long way ahead. The ordinary conditions of trade have been reversed; the merchant is now seeking the manufacturer, and is very anxious to place orders. One reason for this is that stocks have been depleted to vanishing point in certain grades of cloth, but a still greater factor is the fear that prices, already at an abnormally high level, will advance still further in the immediate future. The inability of manufacturers to accept all the business that is passing is partly caused by the shortages in the supply of raw material, as they cannot obtain quantity sufficient to

cover them for more than a very short period. A further difficulty is created by the constantly advancing prices of all qualities of wool, except the most inferior kinds.

The fabrics which are chiefly in demand for the home markets are tweeds and serges, the former in quiet styles and shades, but there is also a good request for lightweight fancy worsteds. Little change can be reported in the shipping trade. Buyers for the neutral markets confine themselves to immediate requirements, and there are not heavy, especially so far as the United States and South America are concerned. Tweeds are not in active request for Canada, and the Australian trade both in worsteds and tweeds remains quiet. In many factories machinery is being run day and night, and work people are also being employed overtime. The production of blue-gray army cloth for the French Government proceeds on an extensive scale, and it is thought that before long the requirements of France will have been met. Wools sell briskly and rates are firmly maintained.—N. Y. Commercial.

#### Williamston Mills Awards Cash Prizes.

On last Tuesday night the Williamston (S. C.) Mills awarded fifty dollars in cash prizes to the ones having the best vegetable and flower gardens, also best-kept premises. James P. Gossett, introduced as the first speaker for the evening, Congressman A. F. Lever, who made a splendid talk on educational lines.

The next speaker was Miss M. E. Frazier of Rock Hill, making a splendid talk on welfare work.

After these talks were made, the prizes were awarded by Mr. Gossett and Mr. Sheraard.

Following is the list of prizes:

##### Best Vegetable Garden.

- 1st prize, Mrs. M. F. Adams....\$5.00
- 2nd prize, Mrs. J. J. Mitchell....\$3.00
- 3rd prize, Mrs. W. T. Wood....\$2.00
- 4th prize, Mrs. W. F. Hand....\$1.00

##### Best Flower Garden.

- 1st prize, Mrs. M. E. Foster....\$5.00
- 2d prize, Mrs. B. C. Thompson....\$3.00
- 3rd prize, Mrs. Alice Parnell....\$2.00
- 4th prize, Mrs. J. R. Stone....\$1.00

##### Best All Around Place.

- 1st prize, Mrs. J. H. Lollis....\$5.00
- 2d prize, Mrs. Lewis Geddings....\$3.00
- 3rd prize, Mrs. W. W. Lacy....\$2.00
- 4th prize, Mrs. L. A. Newton....\$1.00

##### Best Back Yard.

- 1st prize, Mrs. J. E. Land....\$2.50
- 2d prize, Mrs. A. C. Ayers....\$1.50
- 3rd prize, Mrs. Arthur Anderson \$1.25
- 4th prize, W. T. Davenport....\$1.00

##### Best Front Yard.

- 1st prize, R. F. Shirley.....\$2.50
- 2nd prize, Mrs. L. E. James....\$1.50
- 3rd prize, Mrs. S. S. Hale.....\$1.25
- 4th prize, Mrs. Mose Ellis.....\$1.00

##### Best Individual Plant.

- Beans—Mrs. J. T. Clardy.....\$1.00
- Tomatoes—Mrs. R. W. Worthy \$1.00
- Corn—Mrs. T. E. Sweat.....\$1.00
- Best Trees—W. A. Sullivan....\$1.00

#### Some Rep.

Binx—What kind of a reputation has Jones got?

Jim—So good that he can wear cuff buttons with other people's initials and get away with it.—Ex.

## Nearly 100 Mills are saving money in their spinning

Almost 100 cotton mills are running their Spinning with **Chapman Ball Bearing Spindles**. The history of cotton manufacturing has been marked by individual and important improvements in particular processes. Start with Arkwright's spinning jenny, and study the course of the industry from that date to the present time and several outstanding machinery improvements and inventions will be noted.

A few years from now, we venture the prediction, manufacturers will admit that one of the most important inventions from a money saving standpoint is the **Chapman Ball Bearing Spindle** because it saves at least 30% power and makes the yarn at least 15% stronger.

There is not a claim made for the Chapman Ball Bearing Spindle that cannot be fully substantiated and proven in actual mill practice.

Manufacturers who are interested in saving power and perfecting their product will make further inquiry.

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Charlotte, N. C.



## Defects in English Textile Education

In The Textile Manufacturer for June, the editor, in a short leader-ette, referred readers to an article in the same issue on the subject of "Textile Education," and at the same time asked for opinions of masters and managers of our textile mills on this important question. Referring to the article, it is very singular that whenever education or industrial developments are under discussion some reference is usually made to the progress made by Germany, suggesting a lack of it in England. So often is this being reiterated at the present time that there is a danger of people acquiring mistaken notions as to the truth of the matter.

A similar attitude of mind, which persists to the present time, was created a few years ago when the trade of Lancashire was assailed by an invasion of "American methods." It was said at that time that if these were not adopted at once, the trade of Lancashire would soon pass into other hands. In this connection it was suggested that an ideal condition for a cotton mill was to be fitted up with ring-spinning machinery and Northrop looms, with various auxiliary details to supplement the same, and the result of these changes would be the preservation to the county of its time-honored but languishing industry by an increase in efficiency and economy.

Whilst granting that certain details have been absorbed by Lancashire mills, it cannot be said that marked progress has been made, during the decade that has passed, in the adoption of these methods. Yet the trade still remains with us, because no superiority has yet been demonstrated, and until this is done the trade is likely to go on in its present condition for an indefinite time absorbing only those ideas which knowledge and wisdom prove to be the best for us. During the course of my experience in the trade, I have had business connections with men belonging to all the principal trading nations of the world, and, in my opinion, the Englishman invariably proved himself equal to any of them, and generally superior.

Referring particularly to the German educational system as such, we can at all times dispense with it, seeing that at the present moment we are engaged on the destruction of much of its results. It has been suggested that the subject of textile education is one that does not admit of an easy solution, etc. This is true; nor does any other technical subject. In the opinion of the writer, the school is carrying out its proper function when teaching the fundamental basic principles of the subject, and there is no possible shadow of a chance of learning in the school the experiences gained in the mill. There are trades which insist that before certain examinations can be sat for, some time, longer or shorter, be spent in the workshop or at sea in obtaining practical knowledge of the trade. In these trades no unusual personal antagonism arise except such as we find everywhere.

In the carding and spinning branches of the trade there is considerable divergence of opinion amongst masters, managers, and men as to who makes the better carder, spinner, or master, the one from the machine shop or the one brought up in the mill. But if extreme specialization is the best, then, in common-sense, a fitter or a turner is making the most of his time when it is devoted to practical problems of machine-making and its technical adjuncts. Similarly, the cotton man is making the most of his time when it is devoted to the problems arising with the cotton in its passage through the processes of the mill.

In further development of this idea, I may say that a textile engineer cannot at any time be considered proficient until he has mastered the problems that arise during the manipulation of the machinery in the mill, and until he arrives at this degree of proficiency, he is dependent on the reports of those who work the machinery for information regarding its behavior. A textile machinist would not dream of specializing to the extent of ignoring the results obtained from the machinery he produces. His view must be one that embraces the whole field of operations covered by the production of machinery and the subsequent manipulation by it of cotton, yarn, and cloth. The same remarks apply to the cotton man: in addition to the prime business of manipulating cotton and cloth in the mill, he must, to enable him to work the machinery intelligently, take an interest in its construction, to understand its behavior and the sequence of its movements, etc.

The word "specialization" is often used when the word "limitation" more correctly expresses its meaning. The writer believes that too wide a knowledge of any subject cannot be obtained, and the only obstacles to its possession are opportunity and the faculty of absorbing it. Opportunities can be made equal, but the difficulties arising through the degrees of intellectuality cannot be overcome by any system.

Specialization, or the intensification of the study of a limited part of a subject, cannot, in the writer's opinion, be carried on in a technical school entirely. The problems arise in the factory, and must largely be solved there under factory conditions. Even the purely chemical problems cannot always be solved in the laboratory. Take, for instance, dyeing: A small sample of yarn, say 20 grms., may be dyed to a shade in the laboratory, and the same formula may be used in the dyeworks to dye the bulk; but the same result does not invariably follow, and adjustments have many times to be made to meet the different conditions of practice.

Other instances can be given—say, making a mixing of cotton to produce a certain quality of yarn. This knowledge can be obtained nowhere except in the mill. A teacher might have an exceptional amount of experience in cotton-

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mixing, but he can never pass the experience on to students. Or sizing: nobody can teach or write with authority on this subject who has not had a large practice of sizing and understands the behavior of all the materials employed in the preparation of size and the machinery used in its application to yarn, including the subsequent behavior of yarn in the looms and the production of a first-class marketable cloth, the latter being the prime object.

In conclusion, the writer would like to express the opinion that, on the whole, technical education in the cotton trade is carried on successfully, and to maintain our present position we require only the same qualities of perseverance in the future as have enabled us in the past to reach it. Men in this country, as well as in Germany, have for many years past given their best efforts in studying scientific manufacture; we do not need to follow the example of anyone in this respect. Our own initiative will point out the directions we are to follow in the future to enable us to maintain our position. Practical experience is already leavened in this country with a mass of scientific knowledge which for many years past has made itself felt abroad.—T. Briston in Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.



Thursday, August 5, 1915.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN.

## Chinese Cotton Goods Trade in 1914.

(Continued from Page 3.)

that England, Japan, and the United States have all suffered a considerable loss of business. Figures show that England shipped to China during the nine months, August, 1914, to April, 1915, only 180,000 yards of all kinds of piece goods, or a monthly average of 20,000,000 yards, against 44,300,000, the monthly average for the past 40 years, or 45 per cent of the normal trade.

According to the Maritime Customs' daily returns not a single piece of American drills has been imported into Shanghai since January 1, 1915. During the same period only 43,880 pieces of American sheetings have been imported as compared with 274,860 pieces in the corresponding period in 1914. The firm of Noel, Murray & Co. makes the following comment on the situation in its weekly piece-goods circular dated June 10, 1915:

Apart from the large quantities offered and sold at the auctions we can not learn of any activity in the market, and there seems to be only one thing to do—wait patiently for the passing of the Dragon Festival and the quarterly settlement that takes place prior to the holding of the feast. Already we hear that more than one dealer has decided not to face the ordeal and has done the disappearing act, leaving the importers with the goods and whatever margins they have been fortunate enough to collect. It is reported that business in Szechwan is curtailed. First it was because everybody was gathering in the crops, and now it is said the rivers are much swollen and cargo can not be moved by the coming down of the snow waters, as usual at the beginning of the season.

The number of pieces of cotton goods sold at auction in Shanghai during the current week (131,042 pieces as compared with 117,194 pieces during the preceding week) was unusually large, but this was probably due to the fact that no important auctions will be held during the coming week.

Basing his conclusions on the large sales at auction the financial editor of the North China Daily News takes a more sanguine view of the situation than that given above. In writing of the cotton-goods trade, he says:

"The market during the week has been very strong, and practically all classes of goods have been in demand, the Yangtze River ports being the biggest buyers. Although the deliveries up to date for the year are not so great as for the corresponding period of last year, caused no doubt by the slackness during the earlier months, the present demand (which seems likely to continue) will in a very short time make up for any deficiency and surpass deliveries for last year.

"At the Yuenfong (Maitland & Co.) auction 1,800 packages were greedily snapped up, black goods being in big demand at an average of three-quarters of a mace (about 4 cents) per piece higher than last week, gray goods were 3 candareens (about 1.6 cents) higher, and white

shirtings 2 candareens (about 1.1 cents). The demand for the Yangtze ports was greatest, with Hankow in the lead. The Tientsin demand has improved, evidently recovering from the slump that has prevailed there for the past few months. Shantung is also better; though all goods so far are going up by rail, it is expected that steamers will be going there regularly by the end of the month.

With regard to American goods it appears that they are in less demand than they have ever been in the history of the trade. According to American statistics exports of cotton cloth from the United States to China during the eight months ending in February, 1915, amounted to only 10,971,823 yards, valued at \$826,397, as compared with 68,212,358 yards, valued at \$4,640,327, in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. It is no doubt true that the European war and unsettled conditions in China have been important factors in the decline in American trade; but according to the Chinese Maritime Customs Returns, which have just been issued, the imports of Japanese sheetings and drills in the calendar year 1914 were over 1,500,000 pieces greater than in 1913.

These figures serve to add force to the statements which have been made in previous reports, that Japanese competition is rapidly driving American gray sheetings and drills—to which lines the trade in the past has been very largely confined—off the market; and that if American manufacturers expect to secure a share of the cotton-goods trade of China it is imperative that they turn to other classes of fabrics, particularly gray and white shirtings, in which lines Japan does not compete and which are largely supplied by England. A detailed description of these and many other goods consumed in China, with the large number of samples, will shortly be forwarded.

(These further reports will be published in separate form and the samples will be made available for the inspection of American concerns interested. Earlier reviews of the cotton-goods situation at Shanghai by Commercial Agent Odell appears in Commerce Report for Jan. 4 and Feb. 23, 1915.)—Consular Reports.

## Export of Cotton Goods Grow Larger Every Week.

Trade in cotton goods with West Indian ports is still very good and a wide range of new goods is being shipped to ports that have hitherto supplied themselves abroad. Cuba has been buying goods here freely and the Porto Rican and Haytian trade has been good. Small orders are coming in from South America and Central America. In some instances, particularly from Argentine and Chile, the orders are growing more sizable, and the west coast trade as a whole is steadily improving. The reinstatement of many bleached and brown cottons of American manufacture, and in many cases lines that have been out of those markets for years, is one of the most satisfactory features

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ures of the South American cotton goods trade.

A few small orders were received in the interval from China on 4-yard and 4/70-yard sheetings for delivery in the next few weeks. It is also stated that arrangements have been made, or are being made, for a further shipping out of goods for China, which have been held here for some time. The mail reports from that country received in the interval were more promising, but there has now come a fall in silver as well as a drop in cotton. India is not buying. There are some small inquiries in the market for goods for Red Sea and African shipment. Efforts to get prices even lower, and back to the basis at

which the last large Red Sea movement started, are now being made by some factors.

More than a thousand bales of duck for export were sold during the past few days, most of which will go to the countries at war. There is also an expanding business on cotton duck with many neutral countries, notably with South America, New Zealand, and Australia.—Journal of Commerce.

## Why She Was There.

Judge (of divorce court)—Aren't you attached to your husband?  
Plaintiff—Certainly. I came here to be detached.—Boston Transcript.



### Changing Aspects of Domestic Foreign Trade.

The regularly established legislative bureaus in the textile trade, including those backed by merchants and manufacturers, are quite as active as ever in threshing over old straw concerning the relative merits of the Underwood, Payne and Dingley tariff laws. From time to time a rehash of misleading statements appears, and various sorts of funny twists are given to the figures of imports and exports, the main purpose being to confuse the unthinking on every business subject save the one for which the different bureaus were organized to foster. One week a fulmination will come from Washington to the desks of merchants telling them of the wonderful virtues in some Administration policy. This will be followed in the succeeding week with a bolt from those who are opposed to the Administration in everything that does not give strength to the politics involved in tariff matters.

Acknowledgment that this condition exists need not hide the fact of greater importance than any political propaganda, i. e., the immense problems that are confronting textile men as a consequence of the changing relations of domestic and foreign trade. The merchants who have determined to adapt some parts of their selling organizations for the successful conduct of an export business have put the tariff agitation behind them, so far as it is based on pure politics. They say they are far more interested in a healthy discussion of what is actually going on in the world to affect future business here, independent of the sole consideration of a domestic tariff, which to them has now become only one part of business difficulties which they apprehend.

Taking the figures of imports for the ten months ended in April, as published by the Department of Commerce, it will be found that the combined importations of four leading textile manufacturers were valued in 1914 at \$150,616,985. For the same ten months' period ended in April, 1915, the importations were valued at \$116,451,222, a decrease of \$34,165,563.

In the same period it is found that the increase in the total exports of textiles are within 2 per cent of the decrease in imports.

The aggregate textile exports are still far below the imports, of course. The possible basis of comparison here is manifestly with manufactured goods. Raw material imports or exports are not considered, for obviously it would not be fair to balance cotton on the one hand with wool and silk on the other.

There was a loss of textile imports of manufactured goods in April of approximately 42 per cent, while there was a gain in textile exports of manufactures amounting to 77 per cent. The April figures for the single month are referred to now because they point out more clearly than the ten months' figures the actual tendency for the moment.

If the April tendency is to be long continued it is evident that the point will be reached before the end of this year when the domestic equipment for textile manufacture will be overstrained. The total exports of three leading textiles (linsens being omitted, although taken in the previous estimates of imports) for the ten months ended in April amounted to \$82,533,682, compared with \$49,111,730 in the ten months ended in April, 1914.

In April of this year the textile exports of manufactures reached a value of \$8,684,907, an increase of \$3,790,525 over April of a year ago. If this ratio of increase were continued for a year it would imply an increase of \$45,000,000. The imports of textile manufactures for April, including wool, cotton, linen and silk, amounted to \$8,450,247, compared with \$14,488,907 in April of 1914. Here is a decrease at the rate of \$6,038,660 in textile imports of manufactures. The excess of textile manufactures imports for April amounted to but \$2,348,135, while normally it is three times as much, the actual figures being seen in the comparison between the figures for the ten months ending in April, 1914. At that time the textile exports amounted to \$49,111,730, against textile imports of \$150,616,985.

A study of the losses and gains in actual merchandise is very interesting. It can be said that any safe conclusion of the possible status of trade after the war can be drawn from the figures of exports and imports of textiles as they stand.

There is reason to believe, of course, that linen imports for the coming twelve months will be materially less than they were for the

past twelve months. It is true that the United States is the great free market for the linen manufacturers to date, but there is neither flax nor equipment in sight to warrant hopes of the volume of production which obtained in the twelve months ending in June. It must be remembered that Belgium, German and Austrian linen manufactures will not come freely to this country until the war ends.

There must be given considerable weight to the consideration of the part played by luxuries in imports of textiles in any mercantile attempt to forecast what will happen after the war or in the interval before the war ends. Some merchants claim that those who want imported luxuries will have them, war or no war, while others say there is more real economy being practiced by the rich in this country than by the poor. In any case, it is pretty well established that there will be very much less buying of expensive laces and embroideries, of very fine foreign rugs and carpets, of fine tapestries, of costly fabrics made from both cotton and wool, even if it is assumed that foreign countries will be able to manufacture many of the goods of this character in the near future.

The influence that will result from a lack of competent employees is another factor that must be considered, both at home and abroad. And another influence of great moment is the one arising from the cessation of additions to equipment for textile production. This, of course, does not take into account the actual destruction of textile plants of many kinds in the war zones, a factor which some merchants here say means more than any one is yet thinking about. There is certainly not yet any evidence in this country that textile equipment is to be added to very fast in the near future. Yet the balance of equipment in textile production is steadily working in favor of this country, because of destruction of plants abroad, as well as because of the rapid deterioration in the number and morale of textile workers, things that will count very much for months to come.

The financiers in the trade are inclined to the belief that this country will run into a period of inflation if the possibility of getting actually engaged in the war is avoided. Inflation means active pur-

chasing of dry goods, as well as everything else. If a period of active buying sets in, such a period, for example, as the one culminating in 1907, the result upon prices will be very unusual. The additions to equipment in this country for the production of staple goods, in the interval since 1907, have not been so great that any part can be spared for supplying foreign needs, yet it is from foreign sources that the demand for staple fabrics is likely to come in the next year or two in a very large way if the wars go on for that time.

That the demand from this country for what has hitherto been termed luxuries of trade has been growing, can be seen from the wonderful activity of the finest dress goods mills here, in the very great activity in fine and fancy cotton goods mills, and in the new demand that some of the lace and trimming factories in this country are reporting. It is shown perhaps more popularly in the very active demand for silk hosiery of the expensive kinds, the largest mills making goods of this character now having all they can attend to. *Journal of Commerce.*

### Blaze at Anderson Mill.

A story and a half house was partly burned Friday night shortly after 10 o'clock. The house was the property of the Anderson Cotton Mill. It has been vacant for some time, and the fire started in the second story. After a rigid investigation by Fire Chief Jackson, it was announced that no evidence that the house was purposely set on fire was discovered.

The house was valued at \$600 and was insured for \$400. It was only partly burned, the roof having been burned off, and nothing else damaged to any great extent.

### Big Fish Catch at Pelzer.

For the first time in four years the water in the dam of the Pelzer Manufacturing Co., on Saluda river, was turned off last Saturday afternoon, and accounts of the sport are very interesting.

The whole amount of fish caught was hundreds of pounds. Floyd Dunlap, who lives at the mill, caught a carp weighing eighteen pounds. Everybody had fish for Sunday, and enough fish stories to last a long time. *Williamston News.*

# W. H. BIGELOW

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Streaked Chambrays.

Editor:

I have had a lot of trouble with chambrays being streaked in warp. The warp is done in short chain 1600 ends, 1180 yards long. Some are direct colors, some sulphur colors. I will appreciate very much if I can bring out a discussion on this and find the remedy. There are others who would be benefitted by a solution of this question.

"John."

### Proportion of Cotton to Gun Cotton.

Under date of July 17 Habersham King wrote to Cotton and Finance of New York as follows:

"In No. 28, folio 511, you have an article from The Economic World which says, in effect that it takes a pound of cotton, or linters, to make a pound of Gun Cotton.

Being interested in this matter, I have consulted several encyclopedias. All had exhaustive articles on Gun Cotton, but as a rule so highly technical that the average mind could not comprehend, at least without taking more time than the average man would care to spare. However, in one of them, Funk & Wagnalls, I think it was, I found the definition somewhat less technical, containing the statement that one and one-quarter pounds of cotton, as prepared, would absorb 14 pounds of the two chemicals which furnished the explosive qualities, the cotton merely being a medium for containing the explosives. This appealed to my mind as a reasonable proposition. Now I may err in my application, for the fourteen pounds of chemicals may be in a liquid form, which with the liquid dried out in the process of manufacture, would result in the combination producing much less than fifteen and a quarter pounds of powder; but F. & W. did not say that, and I take it as I understood it, that one and a quarter pounds of cotton, or linters, with fourteen pounds of chemicals produced fifteen and a quarter pounds of powder or Gun Cotton as it is called.

Now apply the two calculations to the article in your paper; The World says 750,000 pounds of cotton is used daily to produce 750,000 pounds of Gun Cotton. (Of course this is not reasonable, for what becomes of the other component parts? Are they lost in the shuffle?) But multiply the 750,000 by 313 working days, divide by 500, and we have an annual consumption of 469,500 bales, for the Du Pont Powder Co.

Now apply F. & W.'s formula, granting that The World's figures of the annual production be correct, we have 234,750,000 pounds of powder, divide this by 15 1/4 and multiply the result by 1 1/4, then divide by 500, to reduce to bales, and we find an annual consumption of 38,614 bales, if I have not slipped up somewhere.

"The point I would make is this: which figure is approximately cor-

rect? Surely some expert in the business could afford a correct answer."

Mr. King's letter was referred to the expert quoted in the foregoing and he replied as follows:

"It may be stated, as a basis for fairly accurate rough calculation, that a pound of cotton will make a pound and a half of nitro-cellulose gun powder. If, therefore, 750,000 pounds of nitro-cellulose powder are being produced per day in this country, and there are 313 working days in the year, this will give an approximate cotton consumption of 156,500,000 pounds per year.

"Mr. King is badly mixed as to the manufacture of nitro-cellulose powder and I do not wonder that he got mixed up in his calculation.

Cotton is not used as a sop for other ingredients in the manufacture of powder. The other ingredients act on the cotton and produce nitro-cellulose. These other ingredients are acids and after the nitro-cellulose is treated they have no further use, so far as the powder they help to make is concerned."

### Mill Work Does Not Injure Health.

The following is a copy of a very interesting letter recently written by M. Victor Safford of the U. S. Immigration Department, to Edwin Mulready, Commissioner of Labor of Massachusetts:

U. S. Immigration Station,  
Boston, Mass., May 10, 1915.  
Mr. Edwin Mulready,  
Commissioner of Labor,  
1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: When Dr. McCarthy and I made our examination of the minors employed in the Page Mill, Mr. Knowles, the treasurer, was out of town, but left a message for us to the effect that he would greatly appreciate some sort of a report as to what we found.

As our pioneer work in examinations at this mill disclosed several things of possible interest to yourself, as well as to him, I will submit the following with the suggestion that the enclosed copy of this letter might be sent to Mr. Knowles.

At the Page Mills we were provided with an entirely satisfactory examination room on the second floor of the office building of the mill, and received the prompt co-operation of Mr. Johnson, the superintendent, in everything we wished to do. Mr. Johnson was personally present during our examinations for a considerable part of the time.

We examined all the male minors under 18 years of age employed in the mill, 17 in all. Among these we found absolutely no disease or abnormal condition which we could attribute to their work or their working conditions.

Our scheme of examination has been designed with special reference to the discovery of indications of irritation of the respiratory tract, of muscular fatigue and of impaired nutrition. There was not a single case of bronchial or throat

irritation found except one acute cold. Several cases of slight congestion of the nasal mucous membrane with some mucous secretion were found but the fact that only one such case was found in the carding room would suggest that the cases detected might be due to a slight cold rather than to causes in the mill. With the exception of the case just referred to the nasal mucous membrane of the other workers in the carding room was absolutely normal, although this is regarded as the dustiest room in the mill. Not a case of chronic catarrhal condition of nose or throat was found. A few of the minors had slightly enlarged tonsils, but nothing more than was worthy of a note of "slightly enlarged," and nothing to be considered deserving of medical or surgical treatment. The mouth and throat conditions of all the minors examined was remarkably good. One young man had only an inflamed throat due to a beginning cold.

As to general nutrition. One boy only suggested the probability of a slight anaemia. One only had a coated tongue suggestive of digestive disturbance, probably temporary.

What may be regarded as somewhat remarkable, only three of the boys showed defects of eyesight. Of these, two had apparently some myopic astigmatism but hardly enough to make the use of glasses advisable. The third had impaired vision in one eye from an old injury. Two of the boys, however, were color blind.

On the whole, the 17 minors examined must be regarded as healthier than we would expect to find 17 boys picked at random from the general population. This statement is based on the results of the careful examination that we made and as it perhaps might not coincide with the impression to be gained

from a casual inspection of the boys I may add something further in this connection. Those boys are working indoors and to a great extent in a rather high moist atmosphere and do not have the good complexions of out of doors workers under some other conditions, but as previously stated, in only one case was an anaemic condition of the blood even suspected. These boys were for the most part below the average height and weight for boys of their respective races for the ages claimed. This I think is due to two reasons. In the first place, mill work offers something which a person naturally defective in physique can easily do when he has not the physical strength to enter more arduous occupations. Then, too, there is no question in my mind that some of these Portuguese boys are much younger than the ages they have succeeded in getting themselves officially credited with. But in any event there was no indication that they were being hurt physically by the work they were doing. An attempt to attribute defective physical development to the work would hardly hold water, at least on the evidence furnished by the mill as the longest that any of these boys conspicuously deficient in physical development had been engaged in mill work was sixteen months, and in the cases of several only three or four months.

While not exactly in the line of our investigation it may be of interest to note that four of the boys examined, all Portuguese, were absolutely illiterate and unable even to spell out words or read letters in the eyesight tests, although they claimed they were attending evening school. Of these we suspected two of being mentally deficient.

Respectfully,

M. Victor Safford.

### Names Wanted.

We wish to get a more complete list of the superintendents and overseers. Please clip out this blank and mail it to us with the names at your mill.

Name of Mill .....

Town .....

Number of spindles.....

(Give exact number).

Number of looms.....

(Give exact number).

..... Superintendent

..... Overseer of Carding

..... Overseer of Spinning

..... Overseer Weaving

..... Overseer of Cloth Room

..... Master Mechanic



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

## Southern Textile Exposition.

Reports from Greenville, S. C., indicate that the success of the Southern Textile Exposition, which is to be held in that city from Nov. 2nd to 6th is now assured. Space is being taken so rapidly that the committee expects to have all of it sold before Sept. 15th.

We had the good fortune to attend the Textile Machinery Exhibitions held in Boston in 1912 and 1914 and were well repaid for the time and expense.

The Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., on Nov. 2nd to 6th, will not be upon as an elaborate a scale as the Boston shows, but we believe that from the exhibitors standpoint it will be of greater value.

We have an idea that the number of cotton manufacturers who attend the Southern Textile Exposition will exceed the number that attended either of the Textile Machinery Exhibitions at Boston. The South is today a much larger purchaser of textile machinery than New England and the mills of this section are more alive to improvements and new devices.

The Southern Textile Exposition is going to be much larger than its originators anticipated and we believe that the attendance will be very large.

## Crop Prospects.

Revised figures give the cotton acreage cultivated in 1914 as 37,406,000 and census figures show that upon that amount of land we raised a crop of 16,134,930 bales or an average of .43 of a bale per acre.

The crop of 16,134,930 bales broke all records for size, but it was not a record yield per acre as there have been yields of .48 bales per acre and in the last ten years the yield has varied from .34 to .46 bales per acre. The size of a crop is the number of acres multiplied by the yield per acre and a clearer idea of the probable growth can be gained by always keeping in mind these two factors. The Government estimate of acreage is, of course, never very accurate, but that does not effect the issue, for the error is necessarily almost the same each year, and when used for the purpose of comparison the error of one year will counterbalance that of the other.

The area planted in cotton this year was recently announced by the census department to be 31,535,000 acres, and if we should raise the same amount per acre as in 1914, this is .43 of a bale, we would

have this year a crop of 13,560,000 bales, which would be ample for all needs.

While the yield per acre is uncertain we can safely estimate from past experience that it will this year be somewhere between .34 and .46 of a bale and having 31,535,000 acres planted it is interesting to note what size crop each yield per acre would give.

Bales per acre	Total Bales
.34 .....	10,721,000
.35 .....	11,036,000
.36 .....	11,351,000
.37 .....	11,667,000
.38 .....	11,982,000
.39 .....	12,287,000
.40 .....	12,614,000
.41 .....	12,928,000
.42 .....	13,242,000
.43 .....	13,560,000
.44 .....	13,875,000
.45 .....	14,190,000
.46 .....	14,506,000

The figures show that within a reasonable range of yields per acre the 1915 crop will be somewhere between 10,721,000 and 14,506,000 bales.

The number of acres planted being known it is most unfortunate that the monthly condition reports do not furnish some basis upon which to determine the probable yield per acre.

A careful analysis of condition reports of past years does not produce any law or rule that can be followed.

Good condition reports of special months and good average for the season have in one case produced a large yield per acre, while in other cases almost similar figures have resulted in a very low yield.

The only basis upon which to form an opinion of the probable yield per acre is a general view of the situation as derived from parties in different sections who are not interested in speculation.

The "Dope" sent out by speculators is, as a rule, intended to deceive the public and the cotton manufacturers and get them upon the wrong side of the market which means profits for the speculator and manipulator.

We would not attempt to foretell the size of any crop at this time of the year and we recognize the fact that there is more uncertainty this year than usual.

Last year we predicted at this period that the yield per acre would be above the average and it turned out .43 of a bale per acre, which upon the record-breaking acreage, gave a crop of 16,134,000 bales.

A much smaller amount of fertilizer has been used this year and its effect will be noticed later and will tend to decrease the yield per acre.

If the yield is on .40 of a bale this year the 31,535,000 acres will

produce a crop of 12,614,000 bales, whereas if it drops to .36 of a bale the crop will only be 11,351,000 bales. Both the yield and the price of cotton are more uncertain than in any recent year.

## Trade Balance in Favor of United States Makes Record.

Washington, July 26.—Exact figures of the record-breaking American export commerce of the fiscal year which ended June 30, made public today, show that the trade balance in favor of the United States—the greatest in its history—was \$1,094,422,792, an increase of \$623,800,000 over the year preceding and \$428,000,000 more than the best previous record made in 1908.

Exports totalled \$2,768,643,532, an increase of \$404,000,000 over the preceding year. Imports were \$1,674,220,740 a decrease of \$219,700,000.

The gold movement which reflects the effect of the war shows imports of \$171,568,755 and exports of \$146,224,148 as against \$66,538,659 imported, and \$112,038,529 exported for the year.

## Southern Industrial Institute to Re-open.

The Southern Industrial Institute, Charlotte, N. C., will be formally re-opened on September 7, following a one year close-down, and will hereafter be conducted on a sound and thorough basis insuring its perpetuation for Charlottee.

Jesse A. Baldwin, president under the old regime, will continue as head of the school, and is already at work on the plans for the autumn opening in September, and declares that the prospects are good for a most satisfactory beginning of the school, with a large number of students, both local and from out-of-town.

The fact that Mr. Baldwin will continue as president of the school will mean much to the friends of the institution who have always recognized in him an able man for the place, and a man whose enthusiasm for his work in this particular and specialized field, has never waned, but has steadily been maintained as he has applied himself more and more to the work.

The suspension of the school one year ago was a source of disappointment to many people and to hundreds of young men and women who looked to the school for the preparation for life-work which they desired and the statement that the school is to be resumed, will therefore be of great significance to all of these, as well as to the friends of the Southern Industrial Institute.

The Southern Industrial Institute is located 3 1-2 miles west of Charlotte on the Charlotte Electric Railway and the Piedmont and Northern Lines, with the Seaboard Air Line Railway close by, and is surrounded by a large farm of about 300 acres, which makes the plant one of the largest in this respect in the country. It is the purpose of the school to operate a model farm in connection with the school as has been done in the past and plans for this will be taken up later on.



## PERSONAL NEWS

W. M. Pettigrew has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

T. C. Murray has resigned as superintendent of the White Williamson Mfg. Co., Saxapahaw, N. C.

J. W. Thomas of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

—, Cronshaw of New York will be superintendent of the new finishing plant to be built at Gaffney, S. C., by H. D. Wheat.

R. R. Stowe is now filling the position of time-keeper and shipping clerk at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

A. L. Hatch, overseer of carding at the Marlboro Mills, Bennettsville, S. C., is spending his vacation in New England.

J. F. James, overseer spooling at Stonewall Mills No. 2, Stonewall, Miss., has taken charge of the spinning also.

W. D. Ballard of Eufaula, Ala., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Dan River Mills, No. 2 and 3, Danville, Va.

D. L. Kelly has resigned as spinner in Mill No. 1 of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., and returned to Charlotte, N. C.

— Thomas, of Pacolet, S. C., has accepted the position of spinner in Mill No. 1 of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

H. G. Humphries, who was formerly master mechanic at Kannapolis, N. C., has secured a similar position at Wilson, N. C.

W. E. Stafford of Haw River, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the White Williamson Mfg. Co., Saxapahaw, N. C.

A. T. Donehue has resigned as master mechanic at the Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills to accept position in machine shop of the La-Fayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. J. Mahaffee has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

J. V. Brown is now overhauling spinning at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

John Thompson of Honea Path, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Issaquena Mills, Central, S. C.

J. G. Self, president of the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills, has returned from a fishing trip near Charleston, S. C.

J. H. Gossett has resigned as assistant superintendent and overseer of weaving at the Kincaid Mills No. 2, Griffin, Ga.

F. W. Poe, president of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C., was in Northern markets last week.

L. G. Potter and W. R. Tattersall of Gaffney, S. C., went to Charlotte last week to purchase a new Studebaker car for Mr. Potter.

J. B. McLaughlin has resigned as second hand in cloth room at the Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co., to become overseer of cloth room at the Clinchfield Mills, of the same place.

M. T. Sanford has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Midway Mills, Rockingham, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

William A. Stripling of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted a position as cotton buyer for the Cannon Mills, succeeding the late J. A. Skipworth.

J. B. Turner, formerly shipping clerk at the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, N. C., is now acting as manager during the illness of R. L. Tate.

Geo. W. C. Chapman has resigned his position with the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C., to accept one with the Draper Co. of Hopedale, Mass.



## ALBANY GREASE

gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. No charge.

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708-10 Washington St., New York.

### Robt. Knighton Dead.

Robert Knighton, formerly superintendent of the Puritan Cordage Mills, of Louisville, died recently at his home. He had been confined to his home for the past nine months. He was 34 years old.

### Summerville Cotton Mill,

### Summerville, Ga.

E. Montgomery.....Superintendent  
J. A. Pullen.....Carding  
A. J. Ellenburg.....Spinning  
J. A. League.....Weaving  
J. A. League.....Cloth Room  
O. A. Fletcher.....Master Mechanic

### The D. E. Converse Co.,

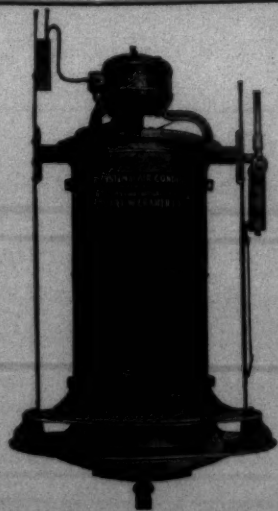
### Glendale, S. C.

R. F. Bagwell.....Superintendent  
H. S. Fowler.....Carding  
J. C. LeMaster.....Spinning  
W. L. Hames.....Weaving  
C. A. Reeves.....Weaving  
C. A. Reeves.....Cloth Room  
J. T. Verner.....Master Mechanic

### Prendergast Cotton Mills,

### Prendergast, Tenn.

B. W. Bingham.....Gen. Supt.  
W. F. O'Pry.....Asst. Supt. Day  
G. G. Allen.....Asst. Supt. Night  
Neal McBride.....Day Carder  
C. L. Ponders.....Day Spinner  
C. A. Swyers.....Day Twister  
G. R. Collins.....Night Span. and Twist.  
H. G. Wooten.....Shipping Clerk  
J. B. Craig.....Master Mechanic



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Moderate in Cost

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Yields Big Returns

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CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Jonesville, S. C.**—The Wallace Mills will shut down next Saturday for nine days rest and also do some work on the boilers.

**McAdenville, N. C.**—Joel, Hunter & Co., an Atlanta (Ga.) firm of certified accountants, have finished an audit of the books of the McAden Mills.

**Frostproof, Fla.**—C. W. Brown contemplates establishing plant for extracting dye from indigo plant. He desires to correspond with makers of machinery for the purpose.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—The lower house of the Alabama legislature voted on July 29 to exempt from taxation for a period of ten years, cotton mills, shipbuilding plants and lime nitrogen plants.

**Valdosta, Ga.**—Arrangements are being perfected for establishment of hosiery mill, previously reported as being proposed here. Knox Berger and R. B. Oliver, both of Knoxville, came here to confer with others interested.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—Atlanta Fiber Co. has been incorporated with \$24,000 capital for manufacturing absorbent cotton gauze wadding, etc. H. C. Geiger, W. P. Jones and C. W. Johnson incorporated the company.

**Ashboro, N. C.**—The stockholders of the Central Falls Mill, of Randleman, held a meeting in the court house July 24. All of the stockholders were present. The company has done a fairly good business the past year and the outlook is for a better business in the future.

**Durham, N. C.**—The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company has announced that it will begin immediately the erection of a welfare or community building for the benefit of the employees of the company. The building will be erected in the center of the factory settlement and will be a very substantial structure.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Marshall Morton, of the Morton Realty company, states that construction of the \$8,000 warehouse which his company is building for the Meritas Mills on Sixth avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, will begin at an early date. The contract was awarded to L. E. Woolen of this city.

**Griffin, Ga.**—The Kincaid Mill No. 2 here, is installing new machinery consisting of 2 slashers, 36 cards, 8 speeders, 4 slubbers, 6 spoolers, 6 warpers and 43 tape drive spinning frames. They have also installed a new 800 horse-power engine. The machinery when all in will double the output of the mill which will amount to about 25 bales Turkish towels daily.

They also have in course of construction 27 new houses for the employees.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—Montala Mfg. Co. is installing some new carding and spinning machinery and changing the weaving to automatic looms. This and Montgomery Cotton Mills are running day and night. Additional houses for operatives are being built at the Montala Mill.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Fire which broke out July 27 did damage to the Eagle and Phenix Mills. The fire originated in the dust room, underneath the napping room, and had it not been for the sprinkler system which the company uses in the buildings, the flames would probably have spread to other portions of the building.

The fire department was called out as a matter of precaution, but their services were not used, as the fire had been extinguished when they arrived.

**Albemarle, N. C.**—In addition to the new mill being constructed by the Wiscasset Mills Company, this company has recently built what is rightly termed a model city. Located on beautifully rolling hills, in groves of oak and pine and hickory, on northern outskirts of Albemarle, this modern city is composed of 40

new and up-to-date bungalows, and every bungalow is different from every other bungalow. The little city is laid out with attractive streets and walks, and water and electric lights are furnished by the town and every home with lights for the streets. No other manufacturing concern in the state has gone to more trouble or pains and expense to help develop the aesthetic life on its employees as has the Wiscasset Mills Company.

**Greenwood, S. C.**—Stockholders of the Panola Mills met July 20 for the purpose of considering increasing the capital stock from \$300,000 to \$500,000 and also to issue preferred stock. The increase of capital does not mean an enlargement of the plant.

**Anderson, S. C.**—At least three of the big mills in Anderson county will close for a week during August. The Orr Mill will close August 7 and start up again August 16. The Anderson Mill will close August 14 and start up August 25. The Chiquola Mill at Honea Path will close and start up at the same time as the Orr Mill.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Beginning last Monday morning, workmen under Contractor C. M. Barlow are rushing to completion an addition to the plant of the Georgia Manufacturing Company, which will cost approximately \$8,000.

The addition is the erection of a second story to the warehouse and dye plant, which will allow an increase in the dye plant, lapping room and opening room. Machinery connecting these various rooms in the hauling of the cotton will be installed as soon as the brick work is completed.

The work will require about thirty days for completion. The plant is located on Fourteenth and Triangle streets.

**Union, S. C.**—The Gault Manufacturing Co., this city, have erected an additional building which will be used as a press-room and finishing building. This was made necessary because of the crowded condition of these departments in the building already occupied. There has been no change in production nor in regular equipment.

All material has been purchased and the new building is about completed.

**Hendersonville**—Prospects are bright for another hosiery mill for Hendersonville. James Gray, of Johnston City, is working on the project and Hendersonville people have subscribed \$500 as a donation to encourage the proposed enterprise, which would employ about 20 operatives. Definite arrangements are expected to be made within the next few days with reference for mill site, a tentative location having been selected near the Freeze-Bacon Hosiery Mills.

**Asheboro, N. C.**—The Acme Hosiery Mill has broken ground for the addition to their plant which will about double its capacity. D. B. McCrary, president and Thomas H. Redding, secretary-treasurer have just returned from New York City where, it is understood, they have placed the whole output for an indefinite time. This mill has given the girls and unattached young ladies of the town plenty of work at remunerative prices and the enlargement of the plant and its abundant success give pleasure to the people of Asheboro.

**Concord, N. C.**—Instead of a capital of 100,000, as was first proposed, the stock in the new mill has been increased to \$175,000, according to a statement made by W. B. Broadfoot one of the prime movers in the organization of the mill. A charter has been asked for and the papers are expected back from the Secretary of States office in a few days.

The name of the new mill will be the Norcott Mills Company. This name was selected by Mr. Broadfoot, who, with Mr. C. W. Johnson and F. J. Haywood, launched the proposition to build the mill. Nor-

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Sunset Mountain

Asheville, N. C.

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THE WORLD





cott was the name of Mr. Broadfoot's maternal grandmother. She was Mary Norcott and the only child and last of the well known Norcott family of Eastern North Carolina. It is to perpetuate this name and as a tribute to his grandmother that Mr. Broadfoot selected the name. She is now living at Newbern, being the wife of Hon. Henry R. Bryan.

The contract for the machinery for the new mill has been closed. An option was secured on the machinery several months ago and the company has been notified that it will be exercised.

A meeting will be held at an early date when organization will be perfected.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Contracts for the added equipment to be installed in the Hamburger Mills of this city to the extent of \$60,000 have been awarded by the mill executives and the machinery called for in the specifications is to be received and installed during the next few weeks.

At the time the re-organization plans of the Hamburger Mills were made known by President Harry L. Williams, it was stated that 8,000 additional spindles would be put in, but the number has been reduced to 4,000. The contracts for the spindles and accompanying machinery have been let to the Saco-Lowell company of Lowell, Mass., while the electrical machinery will be purchased from the General Electric company of Schenectady, N. Y.

The officials of the Hamburger Mills are proceeding with their plans for the resumption of operations of the mill along conservative lines, completing arrangements for increasing the capacity of the plant before throwing the mill open. No definite announcement has yet been made as to the date set for starting the plant.

#### Closed For Annual Vacation.

The Shamrock Damask Mills of Landrum, S. C., closed down Saturday, July 31st, for their annual vacation of one week. After the help gathered around the paymaster's desk, Mr. J. R. Mallory, treasurer and manager of the mills, made a short talk on efficiency, and expressed the appreciation of the owners for the interest and loyalty of the help. They were then given their regular envelopes, and in addition a check marked "Efficiency Dividend," for half time for the annual vacation week.

This came as a distinct surprise as not a word had been given out in regard to it. The mill was built last year by H. L. Spears and J. R. Mallory and has been running night and day for the past eleven months. Mr. Mallory was for a number of years with the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.



**TURBO-HUMIDIFIER**

**Six Looms per Operative—  
Now Eight**

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

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the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

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Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

## TEXTILE BOOKS

**Carding and Spinning**, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

**Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy**—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

**Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations**—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

**Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations**—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

#### CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

#### Will Build a Welfare House.

The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, Durham, N. C., have announced that they were making arrangements to erect a modern, and up-to-date Welfare building. It will be located in the rear of the Edgemont graded school in the center of the factory settlement in that section of the city. The building might be more properly described as a community center, for it will, when completed, be the gathering places for the people who work in the Golden Belt Mill and will be used for many purposes both for the amusement and instruction of the Golden Belt people.

It is the intention of the company to have the work started at an early date and the building will be completed and put into use as early as possible. One part of the community structure will be arranged for an auditorium large enough to seat three hundred or more people.

Another part of the building will be equipped with baths of the most modern equipment for both the old and the young. Hot and cold running water will be provided for these baths. These will also be for the especial use of the people who work in the mills of the Golden Belt. A domestic science department will be installed so that instruction in the practical and sanitary methods of modern housekeeping can be given.

While the plans for the building have not yet been completed, and officials of the company did not want to say what amount of money they expected to invest in this new welfare work, it is a safe assumption that the building will be a credit to this very good looking factory community.

It is believed that this building will add considerably to the comfort and material welfare of the employes for whom it is being erected. It will give them facilities for recreation and improvement unexcelled in any of the modern factory settlements.

#### An Invitation.

Belmont, N. C., July 28th, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: The employees of the four mills here will have their annual picnic on August fourteenth, and I have been asked to invite you to make an address on that date. Please advise me whether it would be convenient for you to do this.

Yours very truly,

C. P. Lineberger.

Mr. Clark regretted very much not being able to accept this invitation, but he left last Friday night for Silver Bay, N. Y., where he is to speak on August 2, 3 and 12th. The latter date will prevent his returning South in time for the Belmont picnic.

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## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The closing of the month of July showed that business in the cotton goods market during the month had been better than was expected, and comparisons with July of last year, show that in many instances, sales were much better this year. Buyers have followed the policy of buying moderately but frequently, instead of taking large quantities at stated intervals, and the total has reached large proportions. Individual orders were not large, but they came in frequently enough to show a larger business than for the corresponding total last year.

Gray goods have been more in demand during the last few days, and bidding on these goods has been active. Manufacturers are unwilling to accept offers of late contracts on a basis of 3 3-4 cents for 38 1-2 inch 64x60s and 4 3-8 cents for 68x72s, and buyers do not care to bid beyond the above figures. The mill men are justifying their action on the ground that when cotton was 3 cents a pound cheaper that prices were only an eighth cent away from the price that buyers will pay when cotton is 9 cents or more a pound.

Trade in fine and fancy cotton goods have the call on both printed goods and fancy woven goods for future deliveries, this being true of both plain and fancy white goods.

The possibilities for increased trade in cotton goods are very good when taken from several viewpoints. It is likely that there will be a decided advance in the price of colored goods when consumers find they cannot get the standard staple goods in the fall. Another factor towards a bright future is the fact that a large export trade will be kept up as long as the war lasts, and at the same time importing is very limited.

The domestic duck market is dull at the present time, though current quotations are very favorable. The export business being done on this class of goods is still large enough to keep many of the mills busy for some time to come. Drills and sheetings have failed to show any increased business, though the inquiry for export is improving. Staple print goods are quiet.

In the gray goods market, there was much more movement during last week, and some large orders were placed during the week for future deliveries. Prices on print cloth yarn constructions are very attractive to converters, and when the latter are getting any business they find that they are having an unusual opportunity of getting goods below cost.

The week showed more development toward an increased export trade. Some large government orders were closed and others are about closed. Blankets and men's wear are in demand and are being bought. Inquiries now in the market hold a very promising outlook for large orders again in cloth for military purposes.

At Fall River the print cloth market was moderately active during the week. Prices generally held well, and some trading was done in contracts, though this was not large. The total sales for the week were about 140,000 pieces, 60,000 of these being spots. Manufacturers are still hopeful, though they are disappointed that the long expected activity has not yet developed. It is still believed in the Fall River market that the uncertainty of the situation with Germany is continuing as a factor in restraining trade. Buyers were not anxious to buy goods, and only came into the market to cover their immediate needs.

In some cases, concessions were asked, but on the whole, prices held well. There has been some trade in narrow goods and it is expected that a considerable trade will develop in these goods before much longer. Wide and medium goods figured in most of the trade. Satens were quiet. The fine goods market remains practically unchanged, the mills being fairly well sold up on a number of styles.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in. std 3 1-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	3
Gray goods, 39-inch,	
64x64s	4
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4
4-yard, 80x80s	5 3-4
Brown drills, std	6 1-4
Sheetings, So., std	6 1-4
3-yard, 48x48s	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	4 3-8
4-yard, 44x44s	4 5-8
5-yard, 48x48s	3 5-8
Denims, 9-ounce	15
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2
Oliver Extra, 8-oz.	10 1-2
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.	
duck	12 3-4
Woodberry sail duck	35%
Mt. Vernon wide d'k.	45%
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2
Standard prints	5 1-4
Standard gingham	6 1-4
Fine dress gingham	7 1-2
Kid finished cambrics	4 1-4

### Hesters Weekly Cotton Statement.

Statement of world's visible supply.

Total visible this week, 4,685,000; total visible last week, 4,964,000; total same date last year, 3,181,000; total same date year before, 2,586,000.

Of this the total American (this week, 3,267,000; last week, 3,448,000; last year, 1,671,000; year before, 1,315,000.

All other kinds this week, 1,418,000; last week, 1,515,000; last year, 1,510,000; year before, 1,271,000.

Visible in the United States this week, 1,196,000; this date last year, 337,000.

Visible in other countries this week, 3,490,000; this date last year, 2,844,000.



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as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

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Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

### Will You Be There?

An old gent had just won a case in the justice court, when the loser, in a very combative frame of mind, exclaimed: "I'll law you to the circuit court."

Old Gent—"I'll be thar."

Loser—"And I'll law you to the supreme court."

"I'll be thar."

"I'll law you to 'ell!"

"My attorney'll be thar."

—Exchange.

### A Varied Career.

Mr. Brown was having dinner with the Reillys, and the seven-year-old son of the family was present.

"And what are you going to be when you grow up, young man?" asked Mr. Brown of the little boy.

"Well," replied the boy thoughtfully, "after I've been a minister to please mother, an a judge to please father, I'm going to be a policeman."—The New York Times.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Trading in the yarn market last week was slow and the total volume of business was small. There were inquiries for large quantities of yarns, but buyers were seeking so much lower prices than spinners would take that few sales were made. There were a small number of sales ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 pounds, but the bulk of the business done was in small lots for spot and nearby delivery. The month of July was a dull one in the yarn trade. There was a fairly good inquiry for yarn, but the wide difference between buyers' and sellers' ideas of prices kept business from being active.

Carding yarns were not active during the past week. The inquiry was good for fall deliveries, but the spinners would not accept the prices offered by the buyers. Many spinners are not interested in late delivery, and are unwilling to quote prices for deliveries beginning later than October.

The demand for single combed yarns was light last week, though deliveries on old contracts were good. It is thought that a great many spinners of single combed yarns are in need of business, and Eastern manufacturers have lowered their questions somewhat. Weavers are taking small quantities of the fine combed yarns. There were many inquiries for weaving yarns last week, but buyers were looking for bargain prices. Dealers who had stocks of yarn on hand unloaded to some extent and prices on the cheapest yarns are somewhat firmer.

## Two-Ply Southern Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15 1-2
14s.....	15	—16
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	24	—14 1-2
40s.....	25	—26
50s.....	34	—
60s.....	40	—
3-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—
4-ply 8s upholstery.....	15	—

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s.....	13 1-2	—15
10s to 12s.....	14	—15
14s.....	15 1-2	—
16s.....	16	—16 1-2
20s.....	16 1-2	—17
22s.....	17	—17 1-2
24s.....	17 1-2	—18
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—20
40s.....	26	—27

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s.....	14	—14 1-2
14s.....	15	—15 1-2
16s.....	16	—16
20s.....	16 1-2	—19
22s.....	17	—17 1-2

24s.....	17 1-2	—
26s.....	18	—
30s.....	19	—19 1-2
40s.....	26	—

## Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s.....	14	—16
12s.....	16	—16 1-2
14s.....	16 1-2	—17
16s.....	17 1-2	—17
30s.....	19	—
36s.....	26	—
40s.....	25 1-2	—27
50s.....	34	—

## Southern Peeler Frame Cones.

8s.....	15	—
10s.....	15 1-2	—15 3-4
12s.....	15 1-2	—16
14s.....	16	—
16s.....	16 1-2	—
18s.....	17	—
20s.....	17 1-4	—
22s.....	17 3-4	—18 1-4
24s.....	18	—
26s.....	18 3-4	—19
30s.....	20 1-2	—
22s Fleece col.....	18 3-4	—19

## Eastern Carded Cops.

10s.....	16 3-4	—
11s.....	17	—
12s.....	17 1-4	—
14s.....	17 3-4	—
16s.....	18	—
18s.....	18 1-2	—
20s.....	19	—
22s.....	20	—
24s.....	20 1-2	—
26s.....	21 1-2	—
28s.....	28 1-2	—
30s.....	23 1-2	—

## Dyestuffs Shortage Acute.

The statement attributed to one large dress goods concern that only 20 per cent of the orders placed on piece dyes for spring 1916 delivery will be guaranteed to be as fast as heretofore indicates pretty clearly how acute the dyestuffs situation has become. While dress goods mills generally will be hard put to produce a fair proportion of their products in blues and blacks that are not fugitive, most selling agents are not worrying unduly about the future.

It is contended that very few mills will be able to get out a broad range of colors that are absolutely fast for the next spring season. Everything possible has been done to obtain coloring matter that will stand sun exposure and other tests and if the amount on hand during the season proves inadequate substitutes for colors that are known to be fast will have to be resorted to.

Recent experiments have proved that some of these substitutes will be fairly satisfactory and when it becomes necessary to use them buyers will be informed as to what kind of service goods dyed with logwood and other substitutes for coal tar dyes will give.—Journal of Commerce.

## Government Crop Estimate.

Washington, Aug. 2.—This year's cotton crop will be approximately 11,970,937 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 16,134,930 bales last year. That estimate, unofficially calculated, is based on the government's condition report, issued today, and official figures of acreage and normal yield compared with 16,134,930 bales last year. That estimate, unofficially calculated, is based on the government's condition report, issued today, and official figures of acreage and normal yield. Whether the crop will be greater or less depends on growing conditions from now until picking time.

In a statement the crop-reporting board explained the unusually heavy decline, which was 5 points during July, as follows:

"The extremely wet weather that continued through much of June and early in July in most of the cotton belt left the plant rank and sappy, with development of surface roots rather than a tap root, and foul with grass and weeds; therefore peculiarly susceptible to damage from the excessively dry weather that followed and continued up to July 25, the date to which the report relates. Cool nights during a part of the period and dry winds late in the month increased the damage.

"The effect of the lack of the usual quantity and quality of commercial fertilizer in the sections where normally used has become apparent now that the plant has reached the fruiting stage, being most marked in the sandy section.

"The boll weevil in the older-infected sections is not complained of much as usual, but in newly infected regions it is doing considerable damage.

"A condition of 75.3 on July 25 forecasts a crop slightly under 12,000,000 bales, which compared with last year's production of 16,135,000 bales. Final results will probably be more or less than this forecast according as crop conditions hereafter are better or worse than the average."

## Cotton to Russia.

A possible means of shipping large quantities of cotton direct to Russia without reference to either Germany or Great Britain is sought by Samuel Guushanek, of Windau, Russia, who arrived in New York on July 20 on the steamer Kursk, from Archangel. He is the official representative of the Moscow-Windau Railway and the cotton manufacturers of that district.

After a conference with members of the Cotton Exchange and leading cotton exporters, Mr. Guushanek will tour the South to talk with cotton dealers.

## Vacation.

Same old ten days,  
Same old train,  
Same old country,  
Same old rain.  
  
Same old farmhouse,  
Same old trunk,

## THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE and MECHANICAL ARTS

Young men seeking to equip themselves for practical life in Agriculture and all its allied branches; in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry and Dyeing; in Textile Industry and in Agricultural Teaching will find excellent provision for their chosen careers at the State's Industrial College. This college fits men for life. Faculty for the coming year of 65 men; 767 students; 25 buildings. Admirably equipped laboratories in each department.

For catalogue, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar,  
West Raleigh, N. C.

## "THE CLINCHFIELD ROUTE"

And  
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railway  
of South Carolina.

EFFECTIVE JULY 24TH, 1915

Eastern Standard Time

### Southbound.

Lv. Elkhorn City, Ky.....	*6:00
Lv. Haystack, Va.....	6:33
Lv. Fremont, Va.....	7:00
Lv. Dante, Va.....	7:35
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:05
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	9:35
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	9:35
Lv. Kona, N. C.....	1:35
Lv. Altapass, N. C.....	2:10 17:00
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	3:20 8:10
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	4:25 9:08
Ar. Spartanburg, S. C.....	5:50 10:15

### No. 5 Mixed

Lv. Dante, Va.....	*12:50
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	1:20
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	3:15
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:15
Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	6:30

### Northbound—No. 2, Pass.

Lv. Erwin, Tenn.....	* 8:15
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	9:00
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	10:35
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	12:17
Ar. Dante, Va.....	12:40

Lv. Spartanburg, S. C.....	*11:00 15:00
Lv. Bostic, N. C.....	12:07 6:09
Lv. Marion, N. C.....	1:05 7:05
Lv. Altapass, N. C.....	2:20 8:20
Lv. Kona, N. C.....	2:55
Lv. Johnson City, Tenn.....	5:15
Lv. Speer's Ferry, Va.....	7:02
Lv. St. Paul, Va.....	8:30
Lv. Dante, Va.....	8:50
Lv. Fremont, Va.....	9:27
Lv. Haystack, Va.....	9:54
Ar. Elkhorn City, Ky.....	10:30

\*—Daily, 1—Daily except Sunday.  
A.M. light face type.  
P.M. heavy face type.

Patrons are requested to apply to nearest Agent for definite information, or to

CHAS. T. MANDEL,  
Asst. Genl. Pass. Agent.

J. J. CAMPION,  
V.-Pres. and Traffic Manager,  
Johnson City, Tenn.

Same old back room,  
Same old bunk.

Same old brooklet,  
Same old trees,  
Same old fishes,  
Same old fleas.

Same old tackle,  
Same old flies,  
Same old bottle,  
Same old lies.

—Yonkers Statesman.

## Burned Twice.

She—I burned my finger when I tried to put that light out.  
He—Well, I'll try the old-fashioned remedy of kissing it and making it well.  
She (demurely)—I tried to blow it out, too."



## 66 2-3% SAVED ON COST OF AUTOMATIC LOOMS.

Taking it for granted that your mill is equipped with plain *Advantage* looms and of that you *Automatics* can already see the advantage of weaving by automatic machinery, we presume you have been restrained from the installation of automatic looms by the excessive cost of the new installation.

It is not necessary for you to install new looms in order to *New Looms* have full *Unnecessary* automatic equipment throughout. The later patents obtained by us permit us to take your present looms just as they stand, attach the necessary stop and feeler motions, magazines, etc., and for about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the price which you would have to pay for the ordinary automatic loom.

Doesn't this look interesting? Why don't you ask us about it?

**Do it Now**

**Hopedale Mfg. Co.**  
Milford, Mass.

### Personal Items

J. B. Bailey has resigned as overseer carding at Bon Air, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Sycamore (Ala.) Mills.

P. M. Hocutt, overseer of spinning at the Bele Vue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C., is spending his vacation at Ocean View, Va.

J. F. Cannon, treasurer of the Wiscasset Mills, Albemarle, N. C., spent last week in Northern markets.

H. G. Harris has resigned as loom fixer at the Merrimack Mill, Huntsville, Ala., to accept a similar position at the Union Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

#### Mill Kindergarten Closes.

The kindergarten school taught at the Oconee Mill village, at Westminster, S. C., by Miss Ellen Duncan, will close next Friday. Fifty-seven pupils have enrolled and it is interesting to note the progress of the little children. Miss Duncan will go to the mountains next week and take a short vacation before assuming duties in the mill school in September.

#### Youth Drownd.

Raymond Peppers, a young white man about 18 years of age, an employe at the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing company, was drowned in the Chattahoochee river Monday morning, shortly before 10 o'clock.

Peppers, who was employed in the weave room of the above company, with several others went to the river a little after 9 o'clock Monday morning to take a plunge, and it is stated that the deceased, not a swimmer, stepped off into water over his head and drowned before help could reach him. The body was recovered shortly after it had gone under for the last time, and efforts were made to revive the unfortunate young man, Superintendent Dexter of the gas company, having been notified of the drowning and going to the scene at once where he used the company's pulmotor in the effort to resuscitate the victim.

#### Broke His Arm.

Charles Elliott, a young white man, who is employed at the Travora Cotton Mill, York, S. C., had the misfortune to break an arm Thursday evening as the result of leaping from a car window of a train on the C. & N.-W. railroad. He was returning to York after attending the Filbert picnic, and when the train stopped at this town, the coaches being so crowded with passengers that some delay was caused in getting out. Elliott became impatient and jumped from a window, his feet getting caught in some manner, causing him to fall heavily to the ground, with the result stated above.

### Mill Operatives Are Enjoying the Vacation.

Last Saturday marked the first day of the mill vacation given the employes by the officials of mills in and around Greenville. Several years ago the closing of the mills for ten days during the summer was inaugurated by the Parker mills and since then it has become a popular custom. The vacation was even

more welcome this year than heretofore as most of the mills have been running day and night in order to meet the large demands for cotton goods.

The vacationists are passing the time away in various ways; some have gone to other towns and cities to visit relations and friends, some are spending the time in mountains and country while others are resting at home and enjoying the programs that has been prepared.

**Diamond Roving Cans  
Diamond Fibre Trucks  
Diamond Doffing Boxes**



**Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.**

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.



Registered

## We Have Dyestuffs to Exchange

WE CAN GIVE YOU

**Direct, Acid, Sulphur, Chromate and Vat Dyes.**

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.,** 290 Promenade Street, PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island

### SCOTCH SIZE OR KLEISTER



THIS IS an old preparation, well known to the majority of Cotton Manufacturers, on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. A binder for both fine and coarse counts as it combines readily with any starches, lays the surface fibre and holds the size well on the yarn. Manufacturers of exports and denims find it valuable, as it reduces shedding and loom waste to a minimum. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Tallow in addition. Write for formula.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

100 William Street, New York  
CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 98 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

**M. V. RICHARDS,** Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner,  
Southern Railway,  
Room 129, Washington, D. C.



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Wanted.

A portable dustless card stripper. Must be in condition and cheap for cash. Address No. 666, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted.—Weavers for a night run. New Draper looms on plain work. Run five nights and pay for six. Pay off every week. Good running work and good wages. Do not pay transportation. Can also furnish work for a few spinners. Write Supt. Kershaw Cotton Mill, Kershaw, S. C.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and first-class training. Can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 1157.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have experience and ability and am well recommended by former employers. Can make good. Address No. 1158.

WANT position as superintendent. Age 28. Married. Graduate of Philadelphia Textile School, with practical experience as assistant superintendent. Special experience on colored and fancy goods. Address No. 1159.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 39. Have 19 years experience on all grades of sheetings, domestics and export goods. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1160.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Am practical in all departments and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1161.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 30. Have had long experience with cotton mill steam plants and am also a good electrician. Address No. 1162.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as superintendent and have run some of the best mills in the South. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1163.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer of large room, but prefer to change. Am rated as first-class Draper loom weaver. Good references. Address No. 1164.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in a large mill. Age 24. I believe in work. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1165.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first-class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1166.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Can furnish all former employers as references and can get results. Address No. 1167.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer weaving, or traveling salesman. Have had experience in such positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1168.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1169.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had good experience and am competent to run any reasonable size room. My reference will prove satisfactory. Address No. 1170.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1171.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1172.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years experience as superintendent. Held last position 10 years. Can furnish first-class references. Address No. 1173.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1174.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on sheeting and colored work. Am also expert slasher man. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1175.

A NO. 1 MACHINIST wants a better paying job. Can run a master mechanic's job. Now employed as assistant master mechanic. Married. Sober. Will give references. Address No. 1176.

WANT position as carder. Have 5 years experience as carder, also I. C. S. diploma on carding and spinning. 38 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Can come on short notice. Address No. 1177.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the South. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1178.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for 12 years and thoroughly understand the mill business. Held last job three years. Fine references. Address No. 1179.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping or winding. Am 30 years old. 9 years overseer. Am familiar with all grades of cotton. Address No. 1180.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$1,500. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer more modern mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1181.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a Supt. that can get results. Age 36. Married. Held last position nine years. Gift edged references. Address No. 1182.

WANT position as superintendent or traveling representative for machinery or supplies. Am experienced in both lines and can furnish entirely satisfactory references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1183.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1185.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 10 years experience on all kinds of goods, but prefer fancies. Satisfactory references from present and past employers. Address No. 1185.

# PATENTS

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insures better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed  
30 Years Active Service

## SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

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WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 1186.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. 7 years as overseer. 2 years as superintendent. Can furnish any one with references. Address No. 1187.

CHIEF ENGINEER and Master Mechanic wishes to make a change. A successful record can be shown from past and present employers. 12 years experience, 8 years as chief engineer and master mechanic with some of the most up-to-date plants in the South. Can furnish reference to any one in need of a man for the position. Am 35 years of age, have a family. Am sober and of good habits. Could come on reasonable notice. Now employed. Address No. 1188.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and am employed at present as overseer of spinning. My present employers will be given as references. Address No. 1189.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Prefer Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1190.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning. Have held present position as overseer of spinning for 10 years. Have large family of mill help. Address No. 1191.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 5 years grinder, 5 years second hand and 3 years overseer. Married. Sober. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1192.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job three years and have given entire satisfaction but want larger room. First class references. Address No. 1193.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 1194.



WANT position as superintendent. Special experience on combed yarns, both coarse and fine. Now employed as superintendent and can furnish the best of references. Address No. 1195.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but am not satisfied with location of mill. Have experience both as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 1197.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving. Experienced in both departments and am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1198.

WANT position as superintendent. Am expert on fine, as well as class yarns for all purposes. Know how to make dividends. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1199.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning, or both in large mill. Long experience in the mill. Employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1200.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent of large mills and can furnish best of references both as to ability and character. Address No. 1201.

WANT a job as superintendent of small mill that is run down and not making money, and whose managers want it put in good order and on paying basis. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, also have ample experience in weaving, winding, twisting, warping and ruling. Good references if required. Address No. 1202.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had charge of carding and spinning in large mill and gave satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1203.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1204.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have had long experience in both mill and independent shop work. Can do first-class work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1205.

WANT position as Supt. or manager. Have filled both positions and have long practical experience on a wide variety of goods. Can furnish five references. Address No. 1206.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Am now employed and give satisfaction but want to change. Age 30. Strictly sober and am a hustler for quantity and quality. Address No. 1207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand. Have had good experience in first class mill and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1208.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 1209.

WANT position as superintendent. Would like to figure with any mill that is not getting results. Can furnish references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1210.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills, and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 1211.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as asst. Supt. Now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 1212.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or as carder and spinner. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1213.

WANT position as Supt. or overseer of carding. Age 41. Married. Graduate of Inter. Cor. School. Have been successful as overseer of carding, spinning, weaving, slashing, beaming and dyeing. Strictly sober. Member of Baptist church. Have not lost a day from work in six years. Address No. 1214.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have experience and knowledge of the business and can furnish entirely satisfactory references from former employers. Address No. 1215.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. Have had 12 years experience as overseer. Age 35. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1216.

WANT position as Supt. Long experience as carder and spinner and am now employed as Supt. of small mill. Best of references. Address No. 1218.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Address No. 1219.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced in both positions, in weaving and spinning mills. Now employed. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1217.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn mill or carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1220.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.50 per day. Have 20 years experience in mill work and am at present employed, but prefer to change. Address No. 1221.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1222.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Long experience in one of the most successful mills in the South and can give them as references. Address 1223.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in shop and steam plant and can give satisfaction. Can furnish excellent references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 1224.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or superintendent of large spinning room. Have 23 years' experience as carder and spinner, 18 years of which have been overseer. Strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1225.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C., or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent for 20 years and am now employed. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1226.

WANT position as Supt. Am now employed and have held present job 10 years but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1227.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 1228.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have been promoted from loom fixer through to overseer at present mill, which is discarding its looms. Fine references from present employers. Address No. 1229.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work and all makes of looms. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1238.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Held one position seven years and can give all former employers as reference. Address No. 1230.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can furnish the best of references from former employers. Address No. 1231.

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POSITION wanted as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer, 10 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1234.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving or traveling representative. Have had experience in all three positions and am well qualified for each. Would prefer connection with some sizing manufacturer. Address No. 1235.

WANT position as carder or spinner, 18 years overseer of carding and spinning, and am well versed in all processes of cotton manufacturing, including twisting and twine-making. Am a middle-aged man with family. Can give good references. Address No. 1236.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, where I can invest part of my salary. Have long experience as overseer of carding and am now employed as such but want place as superintendent. Age 35. Good habits. Excellent references from present employers. Address No. 1237.

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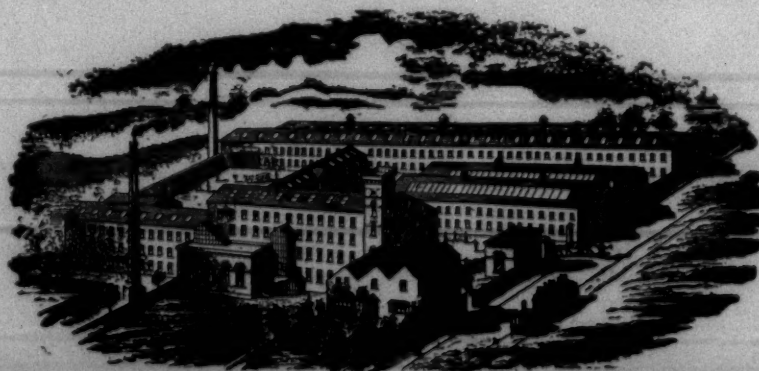
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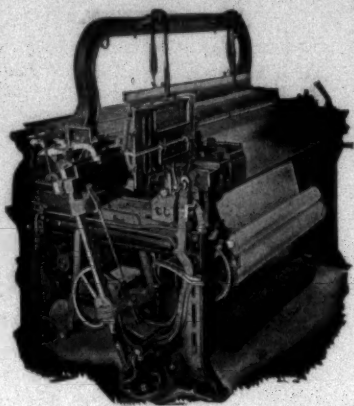
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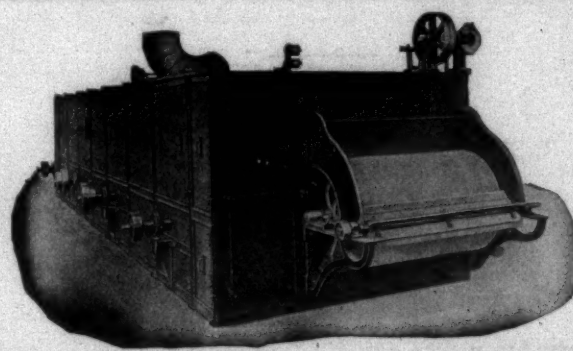
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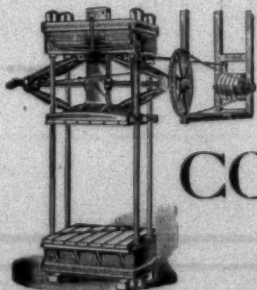
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